could be made to flow and come in contact into the drain and away out of danger." Hospitals which receive accident cases are exposed to great danger from infection through the admission of filthy persons. Such bathing as has been described is necessary, and no article of clothing which the patient wears into the hospital should be allowed to go into the ward.

The clothing of all patients should be a simple night-dress of cotton, which should be washed every other day and thoroughly ironed. The importance of the ironing process as a purifier cannot be overestimated. Ironing is the most efficient sterilizer. The hot iron destroys every germ and moisture which might stimulate the growth of germs. Doctor Hyman does not have a high opinion of labor-saving ironing machines. He believes that ironing is a healthful employment for such patients in hos-pitals as are fit to do it. All clothing and bedding he urged should be subjected to hot dry steam to kill all germs before it 18 used. Other materials that will not tolerate the application of hot water can be "sterilized" by being put into boxes and exposed to an atmosphere of chlorine or sulphurous acid gas. If the resources of a hospital do not warrant the construction of steam sterilizing ovens, chemical anti-septics may be used, but they always endanger the goods.

The beds in wards, the Doctor further stated, should be arranged so there shall be room for nurses to pass entirely around each one. This will prevent the accumulation of germs between the bed and the wall. The bedsted should be high enough to permit a free circulation of air; it should be of iron or wood of smooth surface to prevent the lodgement of parasites. All crevices should be filled with paint and while in use it should be painted once a week with a solution composed of equal parts of turpentine and carbolic acid. Each bed should be numbered and all the clothes which go with it. The springs of the beds should be woven wire. Cheaper material than feathers and hair should be used in bad cases, so that they can be destroyed. It is difficult to sterilize feathers and hair by heat because they are non-conductors. A fine grade of excelsior and fibre made by machinery and moss grown in the South are so cheap that they can be used in bad cases and then destroyed. The floors, walls and erevices of wood-work, it was remarked, require constant cleansing to keep them germ pure. They need to be treated to antiseptics after thorough washing and drying. Floors should be rubbed daily with flannel rubwhich have been treated to a mixture of carbolic acid, turpentine and wax. It makes the floors perfectly smooth, so that germs can be swept up and destroyed by fire. Dr. Wyman condemned the dust and soiled bedding chutes which the modern architect has made a feature of hospital architecture. "Burn all hospital sweepings," he said. "The chute for soiled linen is a charnel house. The linen should be treated with antiseptics like the dressings of wounds; that is, thrown into large basins containing antiseptic solutions. It should always be remembered that germs in the dry state do not multiply but travel, and that moisture and heat are essential to their growth and multiplication."

Dr. Anchor, of St. Paul, said that no subject can be of more importance than hospital cleanliness. It is too often overlooked by the laity, and also the professionals. Outward cleanliness is not all; success in the hospitals is not dependent upon the skill of the surgeon so much as upon perfect sanitary conditions. No inbr. Brayton, of Indianapolis, remarked that hospital management in this city had undergone a revolution since the germ theory was discovered. The profession fought out the war between the "germists" and "anti-germists," and the days have gone by when the anti-germists sneer.

"When the germs are destroyed," he continued, "dirt is no longer dirt. The danger is in the germs. Cleanliness—that is, the destruction of the germs—has opened a new era in surgery, and the time has come when the people will not have the dirty dector."

TIEWS OF THE DOCTORS.

Monsignor Bessonies, vicar-general of the diocese of Vincennes, was called on to speak as a man who has had long experience with hospitals. He fully agreed with the views of Dr. Wyman, and said that doctors who go to hospitals should carry cheerful faces. "Too many," he said, "carry, long faces, and are no doctors." He spoke of the excellence of St. Vincent Hospital, and President McCulloch said that those who had been fourteen years at work with the Monsignor fully understood the broken English, for which he had half apologized; and knew that every word was kindness

Dr. Moullin, of Boston, suggested that those who do not understand the germ theory get the idea that germs could be shoveled up or lassoed. They are invisible, though, and may exist in the presence of the most scrupulous outward cleanliness.

Dr. Fletcher said that it was his misfortune as prisoner of war to be put at fortune, as prisoner of war, to be put at work in the gangrene hospital at Kichmond. There the gangrene was in all wounds, and the krife was used, but the antispeptic remedies and more sensible treatment had made it possible to treat gangrene without amoutation. A woman, who was used to good air and cleanliness, could detect foulness in a hospital ward better than anybody. She could detect a cigarette and whisky on the breath better than a microscope. Purity in life, he further said, ential in the attendant and nurse. Then skill and experience did the rest. description of the emergency hospital in that city, and of the great success attained in the treatment of cases which have been considered as dangerous, because of the thorough cleanliness of the treatment.

The matresses were made of material which could be washed and dried. General Brinkerhoff, of Ohio, said that it was necessary to have a school to teach architects ventilation. Dr. Doran's institotion in Columbus was a perfect building. Mr. Chase, who was an architect before he entered the charity work, said he had never seen plans for tenement-houses but that were the source of physical and moral evil in large cities. Mr. McCulloch replied that a preceding conference had considered that subject, and one report gave plans which had been pronounced satisfactory.

A delegate spoke of the desirability of training schools for the education of colored women as nurses, asserting that, in his experience, they were specially fitted for that important work.

Dr. Sarah M. Crawford, of Boston, remarked that colored women were fitted by their sympathetic nature for the tender ministrations of the nurse. Judge Caldwell, of Nashville, Tenn., said colored nurses had been trained by physi-

cians in that city, and were more sought after than all others. While not educated in books, when instructed in the work of nursing they had proved skillful and wise. The exercises were closed by the singing of two pieces by the boys and girls of the Institution for the Blind, under the direction of Professor Newland, which were so well executed as to elicit hearty applause.

SECTIONAL MEETINGS.

Summer Missions for Sick Children as Carried on in Cities. Yesterday afternoon the subject of "The Summer Mission for Sick Children" was considered. This was a local matter and not of special connection with the conference, but many of the ladies interested in this work in other cities were present. Rev. Dr. M. L. Haines was chairman and H. D. Pierce secretary. Speaking of this charity, a part of the work of the Flower Mission of this city, Dr. Haines said: "The baby is now in its second summer, and, as many of you know, that is a very critical period. The first enthusiasm of the good people of Indianapolis may need to be rekindled. We raised last year \$1,400 in money, and other effects, amounting in all to the sum of \$2,000. About two hundred children were taken out to the fresh-air station at Fairview Park. We start this year with assets in property, but not in money, estimated to be worth \$800. Yesterday the collection at the First Presbyterian Church, to be devoted to this miswant our visitors to give some account of

this kind of work in other cities." Miss Washburn, of Cincinnati, was asked to speak of the work in her city, but she requested Alex. Johnson, of Indianapolis, to speak first, as he had started the work there. Mr. Johnson disclaimed that he movement, but said he had carried it speaken it speaken

stream of pure water of proper temperature | suggestion came from a lady who had seen what bad been done in Pittsburg. In the with every part of his body and so course of his talk he remarked that nearly thoroughly washed and the debris swept any one would give to this kind of charity; that in Chicago once he had got a boat-load of children together to take them out for an airing, when "Old Hutch," the famous grain-speculator, happened to be looking on. "Who the blank is running this thing?" asked "Old Hutch." He was told. "Now," said Mr. Johnson. "Mr. Hatchinson is not a man who gives openly to anything; he doesn't like to be bothered; but he sent me a check for \$200." Mr. Johnson said some lady had called this fresh-air work "a sentimental charity:" he thought the term "a poetic charity" better, and that it was a cause that appealed to every one.

Miss Washburn then said the fresh-air fund was the pet charity of Cincinnati, and the funds came in entirely unsolicited, for people give because they cannot help it, and money comes into the treasury in a constant stream. One thousand four hundred and eighty-two children were sent out from Cincinnati last summer. A home, situated on Tusculum Heights, had been given by Mrs. Anderson.

Mrs. Jacobs spoke of open-air work in Denver, and Mrs. Virginia T. Smith gave the result of fourteen years' experience in Hartford, Conn. She spoke of cases of systematic starving of children that had years old, who had been reduced to twenty-three pounds, and who, when first taken in hand, had an unappeasable appetite. When given pennies he measured their value wholly by the number of cookies they would buy, and between midsummer and Christmas he grew to weigh tifty six pounds. Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Jacobs both expressed themselves strongly against foundling asylums. The best thing was not to herd the children together, but to separate them and give them an opportunity to receive individual

love and kindness. Mrs. Houghton, of New York, told of the work done by the King's Daughters in that city in the tenement-houses in the most densely - populated square mile in the world, a square mile containing 220,000 in-habitants. Mrs. Evans, of Indianapolis, called upon H. D. Pierce to speak of the work of the Flower Mission of this city, which he did briefly and gracefully.

Moral Sanitation. In Plymouth lecture-room yesterday afternoon, in the section devoted to charity organization in cities, the chief topic for discussion was "Moral Sanitation by Law," which was opened by Alex. Johnson, of Indianapolis. Mr. Johnson spoke of chronic committers of misdemeanors, whose arrests were frequent and sentences light, the term of imprisonment being just enough to give them time to sober up and enables them to come out and be nuisances to everybody until rearrested. He advocated two days' sentence for the first offense, one month for the second, then doubling the sentence for each succeeding offense until the slums are cleared of such people. He advised that a standard of living be set up, and that it be insisted upon that no man or woman be suffered to go below a certain minimum standard. This might, in some cases, bring about the breaking up of a family, but the result would be

Mr. Bradford wanted to know where these things should start, and why not condemn in man what is constantly being condemned in woman. He said we are ready to condemn the United States for not educating the Indian, but there are many others not being educated. The school ac-

Mr. Sudder, of Chicago, remarked that somebody always raised a how! when the streets where the wealthy live are not clean, but there was nobody to do so if the Dr. Howard, of Indianapolis, though this work was not for the individual, but

for the Nation, and that if the bad surroundings were removed the poor would elevate themselves; that their condition was the result of oppression, and nothing should be patronized that is so high that the poor are Mr. Chase, of Chicago, described the Hull House, where two New England ladies live

in the slums. The hotel is open to the poor, and they have their cooking and sewingschools, concerts and amusements, the ef-fect of all of which bas been to purify the Atmosphere of the neighborhood.

Professor Jenks, of the Indiana State University, said the influence of the people must be behind the laws and that public opinion must be aroused before much could

Dr. Nutting, of Rhode Island, thought there was law enough, but public sentiment needed to be educated to enforce it.

Mrs. Barrows, of Boston, spoke of the success in that city of closing up basements for living rooms, few of which are now used for that purpose. She also spoke in regard to the law providing for the establishment of industrial schools in con-nection with the public schools, and said the boys and girls who learned to use their hands at any industry would always have a feeling that in all other matters they must be more exact.

"The Child Problem in Cities" was again taken up by the section of which Mr. Finley is chairman, and an informal discussion

CHARITY ORGANIZATIONS.

Their Place in Cities and Relation to Social

At last evening's session of the conference the subject was "Charity Organization in Cities." Mrs. Hannah M. Todd, Lynn Mass., presiding. The programme opened with a tenor solo by William Daggett, after which Mr. Elwood, of Wisconsin, chairman of the committee on resolutions, reported unfavorably on the appointment of a committee of seven from the conference to provide a programme for the national Chautauqua, at Glen Echo, for July 3 The same committee, though, reported favorably upon a resolution that the conference indorse the movement to have women upon boards of charities and to co-operate with men in the manage ment of charitable and reformatory institations in States where this does not obtain, especially where women and children are concerned; also, in the supervision of the poor in almshouses and as physicians in the female wards of msane asylums. The

committee further reported on the substitnte prepared by Dr. Rogers, of New York, for a previous resolution submitted by him. The Doctor's substitute read as follows: Be it resolved, that this conference appoint tee to report at the next conference upon the intemperate use of alcoholic liquors in the adulterated state, which is the present condition and to present what action should be taken in this matter; such action to be non-political, and

the committee to consist of such members as the On this last resolution the chairman said the committee recommended its reference to the committee on organization, adding for himself: "I would say if there is any one thing the subscriber wants it is pure liquor." The report was adopted.

CHARITY IN CITIES. H. D. Pierce, of this city, in a brief speech told the good work that had been done by the Indianapolis Flower Mission and its school of trained nurses, after which Mrs. Todd read the report of the committee on charity organizations in the cities. It set forth that by the introduction of system in charity a broader interpretation has been given There has been an awakening to the knowl edge that alms are impotent to restore weakened human energy and that people have a higher duty to fellow-human beings. Recognition of the brotherhood of man has been carried into the work of charity, a unity of action by societies or individuals, permanent improvement, conservation of energy, prevention of overlapping. indiscriminate giving and inadequate re-lief. This has been effected by organization, and this is the object of organized charities -to bring the various societies into cordial co-operation, to furnish a central bureau of infermation concerning the work of each. and to keep a registry of the needs and condition of every applicant for relief; this formation to be confidential and discacaed only to those whose interest in the family warrants such disclosure, and the constant sim is permanent improvement of the individual and amelioration of con-

ditions. The report then continued:

objects of charity organization are everywhere the same, the methods and scope of the work vary according to the needs of the locality.

The committee has issued a blank form for statistics. These have been sent to eighty-two statistics. These have been sent to eighty-two societies. Forty-eight have responded through the blank form, fourteen others by correspondence; so that we have knowledge of sixty-two of the eighty-two societies. Not all of the societies keep records by which statistics can be tabulated. The societies responding to the questions asked in the form represent cities with an aggregate population of 7,085,361, and report that they have dealt with 32,740 families. For comparison, the figures reported do not yield comparison, the figures reported do not yield much value. Thirteen societies report that they give aid from their own funds. Eight are entirely non-relief giving. There is a satisfactory showing in regard to co-operation, an indication of growth and permanence. In many cities there is an increase of individual co-operation and a growing recognition that alms are futile to and a growing recognition that alms are futile to cure poverty or pauperism. Institutions and individuals seek these societies for information and cheerfully co-operate with them in relief.

The conference is intended to bring together district committees, friendly visitors and workers in various charitable and relief agencies, for the purpose of considering the needs of special families and to decide on the best and wisest course to pursue, advise workers when advice is required, and take a general outlook of the field of charitable work. The conference does not dictate, but advises. General principles of ac-tion are adopted, but each family is considered as a unit. These conferences have been estab-lished by thirty societies. Their chief value is educational. New York reports: "Have confer-

tain, therefore the need of organization is not so

readily acknowledged. While the principles and

ence meetings only occasionally, but consider them of prime importance." New Haven: "The conference is valuable in disposition of difficult eases and for mutual help." Baltimore: "Upon the improvement and more thorough organization of the conference depends our future usefulness." In dealing with human relations, general principles are not enough. Hence the importance and value of the friendly visitor. It is through this personal relation that the needy may be raised to self-help, the discouraged given hope and imbued with new energy, and the tone of the family raised. Thirty-seven societies report a corps of friendly visitors. In fitteen cities the number is equal to the needs of the work. In twenty-two the supply is wholly inadequate. For the 32,740 families treated in the forty-six cities, there were but 3,105 visitors. The outlook for an increase in this important branch is not altogether encouraging, and yet it is in the highest degree important. In a large number of cases the first need is relief and the necessary aid must be supplied. But true charity does not stop there. The furnishing of coal, food or fuel does not insure them against future need. It has not elevated the family or taught them thrift. We must go turther than that. More than they asked he gave, and deemed it

Only to help the poor to beg again. The heart of friendly visiting is in the sustained friendly relation. It does not mean a spasmodic interest in a family, which ceases when the distress of the family is overcome but the establishment of a permanent friend-

CAUSES OF POVERTY. The basic principles of charity organizations are investigation, registration and friendly visiting. By investigation is meant a knowledge of the causes which have led to the present need, the capacity of the various members of the family, their habits and general character. Scientific charity bases the treatment of the case on the facts revealed by such investigation, as a physician treats his case according to the conditions shown by the diagnosis. In either case heroic treatment may be required; but if the permanent good of the individual is the object the remedy should be conscientiously administered. By registration the results of the investigation are kept in permanent form; and information received from time to time added, showing changes of condition and effect of methods employed. We have no report of the number of societies which keep such a registry of cases; but the number answering questions in-dicate that they are kept by a small per cent. While statistics as to the causes of poverty are difficult to compile, they are a most important feature of our work in its relation to social problems. The workers in these societies have un-usual facilities for tabulating such statistics, as they have not only the result of investigation, but the knowledge of the habits of a family gained by the friendly visiting. The information thus available should be tabulated in full for the benetit of the social student, and in the interest of the poor themselves. A knowledge of the causes which have resulted in present conditions will prove an important factor in the development of a new social and industrial order. According to reports received the predominating causes of poverty are lack of employment and insufficient earnings; intemperance and other forms of vice; shiftlessness or inefficiency. Sometimes these causes are so inter-related that it is difficult to define the limit of each. In many cases these conditions are the result of our social and industrial system. By our present industrial system men are brought into competition with each other and even, with their children. Broadly speaking the chief causes of poverty are vice and ing, the chief causes of poverty are vice and shiftlessness-internal conditions relating to individual character, and a lack of employment or insufficient earnings caused largely by exter-nal or social and industrial conditions. Sickness nal or social and industrial conditions. Sickness is often the result of poverty. Shiftlessness and inefficiency often cause unhealthy conditions in the home. An unsanitary condition is apt to spring from the carelessness of the family. Everything seems tending to a new social order. But whatever conditions may be evolved, whatever the new order may prove to be, the character of the men and women, the moral, mental and physical stamina of the people will form the chief factor in its success. When this new order will come makes no difference with our present duty. We cannot wait for its coming, but must duty. We cannot wait for its coming, but must exert our influence in shaping its features.

To successfully wage war against poverty, vice and crime, there must be unity of action not only among charitable societies, but with public official relief. The one should supplement the other. In most cases there is a well-defined plan of caring for defectives, paupers and criminals. Private charities should aid the State in the development of its purpose, not by interference, but by preventing individuals from falling into these classes. Charity organizations recognize that for every effect there is a cause, and it aims that for every effect there is a cause, and it aims to search out that cause, and with strong and steadfast purpose strive to effect a cure. To reduce poverty and pauperism by charity organization methods is a slow process. The general public have to be educated in the scientific principles of social ethics, and the dependents have to be one by one trained to self-help. And while this slow process of evergizing is going on the stream of devitalized human beings pauperized by the system of their own country, and ignorant of the laws and customs of ours, is constantly swelling and spreading its diseased condition over the land.

GAINS OF THE YEAR. The most notable advance in charity organization during the year is the recent passage of an act of Congress by which a new office has been created, that of superintendent of charities for the District of Columbia. The law provides that the superintendent shall formulate such a plan of co-operation or consolidation of the charities, societies and institutions of the District, for which appropriations are made by Congress, as shall secure the best results; he is to inquire into shall secure the best results; he is to inquire into the efficiency and character of such societies and report to Congress through the commission-er of the District, recommending such changes or modifications as he deems necessary. The need for such public service in Washington seems to be due to the fact that the charitable institutions of the District of Columbia, some forty or fifty in number, are the recipients, to a greater or less extent, of grants of public money. By the creation of this office and the appointment by the President of a superintendent having practical experience in charity orgranization work, the principles of co-operation in charity have received the indorsement of the highest authority of our national government? Prof. Amos G. Warner, the first incumbent of the office, won distinction as a student of socio ogy at Johns Hopkins University, and by his writings on social questions. His practical knowledge in this particular field of work was acquired as general secretary of the Charity Organization Society of Baltimore. Professor Warner leaves a professorship in the Kansas University to accept this new office.

This action by Congress will undoubtedly give fresh impetus to the work of charity organization all over the country, and it is hoped that it may lead to an awakening on the subject, and, as a result, many more cities will report their charities as organized at the next national conference in 1892.

The report closed with a review of what being done in the larger cities. CHARITY AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS. "The Relation of Charity Organization to Social Problems" was the subject of the paper nex presented by George D. Hoit, of Minneapolis. In it it was stated that charity organization collects facts and tests the truth of the old adage, "Facts are stubborn things." It treats men as individuals and not as classes. Its advocates believe that for every effect there is an adequate cause; that the laws of nature are no less binding than those of revelation; that without combination of the charitable agencies and societies of a given community and the subordination of private interests to the public good, it will be impossible to obtain the required facts and the necessary action to prevent the good impulses of the prosperous from building up and encouraging professional imposition, beggary and fraud by the chronically shiftless and improvidently disposed. The want of this co-operation and combination of effort is, we believe, the most prolific cause of the growth of pauperism. Charity organizers are specialists. This is an age of specialists; and that people or organization that turns a deaf ear to spe-

and prosperity of the whole people; seeing that no gaps between the charities, churches or people exist that will leave any poor, degraded or unfortunate person, however low they may have falten, without friendly connsel and the needed relief a thorough knowledge of the case and wise counsel may dictate.

Continuing Mr. Holt says:

With perfect confidence and co-operation on the part of the various and multiform charities, hurches and public-spirited citizens, this central agency will be in a position to point out the field, the needed work and the methods to pursue, or the "how to do it." All agencies seeking to elevate and christianize the people will find it greatly to their advantage to consult its records and consider its recommendations before adopting a course of action with reference to a person or family unknown to them. This method of procedure will not in the least degree preju-dice the highest interests of successful church work, but rather increase its efficiency and broaden its character. It is our avowed policy to enlist church workers as friendly visitors among the poor. Should the agent or friendly visitor representing the central organization learn of a poor family having claims upon a par-ticular church, society, individual or relative, it should be the duty of such agent or visitor to see that they are helped to emergency relief at once if the exigencies of the case demand it, and then place them in the care of such church, society, individual or relative who will take entire charge of them. Failing in this a permanent friendly visitor from the central organization should be appointed to see that the family is not neglected nor allowed to lapse into pauperism. It is for charity organization to strike the note of alarm as the storm clouds of pauperism and crime gather on the distant horion of the apparently calm sea of a self-content ment born of wealth, success and seldshness. It is also its duty to be a leader in the van of human progress, encouraging all reforms and charities hat exalt individual manliness and self-reliance, keeping ever in the forefront "Justice to all and with malice toward none."

By the centralization effort a vast waste of

energy is prevented, and evils from overlapping and duplicate giving greatly minimized. In our modern civilization the volume of misapplied energy and money is enormous. The misapplied kindnesses of to-day are making paupers and criminals faster than any other agencies, not excepting insufficient employment for labor, the drink habit, or unrestricted foreign immigration. Many instances of its occurrence are constantly being met. To many a thoughtless giver, working independently and alone with the best of motives. does a family owe its complete and lasting down-fall, leaving scarcely a vestige of manhood for the succeeding generation. I will give but one instance: A church society of our city, with the best motives, had been aiding a family liberally until the burden became unbearable and seemed ever to increase. Their efforts culminated in the discovery that the two able-bodied boys—men grown, out of work, whom they had been for some time generously helping—were seeking assistance to wood. It was very cold. The visitor at considerable pains and trouble offered them some pine lumber that was near by. The supply would have lasted the family a month. out had to be cut to be used. The mother's first nquiry of the visitor was: "Is the wood sawed and split! If not I cannot use it." The visitor found upon pushing her way into the house the woman's two sons smoking eigarettes and seated in chairs leaning against the wall with a pittoon between them, contented as lords. They wanted given them what would cost no labor in accepting; and failing here they had but to ap-

accepting; and failing here they had but to appeal to another relief agency, not in communication with the former, and their immediate physical wants were forthwith supplied.

This want of system meets with the unequivocal support of all shiftless, improvident and professional beggars; for, it is "charity without red tape and paid officers, every dollar of it goes directly to the poor." We are paired to add that directly to the poor." We are pained to add that this plan is to-day by far too generally in vogue. All of this can be readily overcome by referring all unknown applicants to the charity organiza-tion society for confidential investigation, reports and recommendations, which are freely eiven to all known to it as charitably interested

The relation which charity organization or associated charities bear to social problems is that of an index to a vast ledger of accounts, viz., a guide to each of the varied individual lives in a netropolis; a guide to the lost traveler at the fork of the roads, or a compass to the storm-tossed mariner at sea. Such a guide or compass to both society and the individual is the result of lessons learned and imparted from the central office library of accumulated experiences and histories of lives ill or well spent. The secretary, the paid agents and friendly visitors are all engaged in practically applying these lessons by personal contact, precept, friendliness and example. If the individual units that make up society are thus located, guided, helped and controlled we shall have a model state of society. The relation of charity organization to the com-munity is, therefore, plainly one of knowledge— knowledge of the causes that effect ruin and disaster to society. Its relation is one of helpful-ness and vigilant watch-care over the poorest and the humblest, as well as the richest and the most prosperous. Its mission is to give each reform its due encouragement, according to the number of lives it affects, being careful to see that all things work together for good to the

Society as such has its duties to the individual.

The individual has his duties to society. Neither can take the place of the other; both must be performed. In other words, society owes a debt to the individual; vice versa, the individual to society. These debt are mutually reciprocal and interdependent. Upon the faithful payment of one depends the faithful payment of the other, and with such a state of affairs we might hope for a period of universal healthy morals and a pure religion. Much of the charity of to-day, as commonly distributed by society and the State, only serves to lighten the just burdens of the employer and employe, and serves but to postpone the day of amicable adjustment between capital and labor. Such charity is irritating in the extreme to the receiver. and serves as a "safety valve" to relieve the high pressue that is upon the heart and conscience of the capi-talists. The only charity that is proper is that which develops true character in both the giver and receiver; and it cannot be safely administered among aggregations of peo-ple-to the individual without a very compreensive system of organism that treats mer individually with reference to their health, physical condition, capability to render service, willingness to perform it, etc. The individual, in turn, must find that he is an integral part of the whole, and must be compelled to render the society of which he is a member an equivalent of service for the benefit he is certain to receive and is rightly entitled to. These assurances must be reciprocal, and it is, I believe, an open ques-tion whether the powers of the government and State should not be invoked to bring about this state of affairs as largely as it may be within the compel, for the general good, the minimizing of selfishness and heartless avarice and the maxmizing of industrial employments.

The greatest barrier to progress in this direcmoney which prevents society from organizing into a broad and comprehensive organization calculated to accomplish these results. We all seem to be in a mad race of competition, and claim that we are driven there. Why! Because we fail to consider the prosperity of the many, and concentrate our efforts upon the success of a few. We are too busy to stop and think, and only do think because the fruits of our thoughtlessness are becoming so alarmingly apparent as to seriously affect the security of our possessions. Charity organization suggests a remedy for this state of affairs, and so should all social reforms that are worthy of the name, seek to permanently elevate and bless all peoples, kin-dred and tongues, and especially the people of our centers of population, so that the poorest and humblest will be respected no less than the rights and equities of the prosperous. This is an ideal state of society that will never be realized, say many. Be that as it may, it is the goal for

which we, as charity organizationists, are all striving. RUN OF DISCUSSION. The report and papers were then open for discussion, the first speaker being Mr. Rosenau, of Buffalo, N. Y. "To-day," said be. "the grand army of pauperism is marching to take society. Centuries ago guerrilla warfare succeeded because there were chances for the guerrillas to protect themselves. To-day that kind of warfare is a failure. It is only the organized army that can stand against the pauper. Isolated dealing with him is a lamentable failure, but organized charity in my own city has made a great change, and has been what the boys call a howling success. In proportion to population the pauperism is o per cent. less than when we organized fourteen years ago. We had in 1877 a population less than that of Indiapapolis to-day, and the overseer for the poor disbursed in outdoor relief more than \$100,000. Our population is nearly 260,000, and now in outdoor relief less than \$50,000 is expended by the overseer of the poor.

"I am not a soldier, nor the son of a soldier," said Mr. McCulloch, following Mr. Rosenau. "I hate war and forms of war, the usages of war, the pictures of war and the picturesque presentation of charity from the side of war. I see no terrible army of pauperism, but a pitiful company of men. women and children. It is not a war against any body. It is not an attack against any battered battalion. It is the spirit of love entering this world with the eye of pity and the voice or hope. It sees men, women and children broken and bent, fragments of humanity. This is simply a question of organized method for restoration to every one. The public is not first of all interested in saving money. It is no pride to the city of Buffalo that its relief is \$50,000 when it was once \$150,000, but it does take great pride in its Fitch institutions and other things so ably represented by Mr. Rosenau. In Indianapoles the thirty-five organized charities draw a circle like that of the church of Kome thrown by Richelieu around the defenseless girl, a circle of love and hope and encouragement to the poor of

New York city, of which there are now 120 places of deposit, with aggregate savings of \$10,000. In a single station in six months the poor have been educated so that 480

have gone into savings banks. Alex. Johnson spoke of the disastrous absorption of the charity organization in Chicago by another organization, and H. A. Appel, of Denver, told of the worth of charity organization to his own city in elevating the entire community. Miss Richmond, of Baltimore, thought the greatest impediment to the good of the poor is their prejudice, which must be overcome, and this is the best work of the friendly visitor. Mr. Steele, of Portland, Ore., spoke of the organization in his city, which has done more good than anything that has ever been in the city.

To-Day's Programme. After the organ recital by Prof. Carl Barus at Plymouth Church this morning and the disposing of miscellaneous business, "State Boards of Charities" will be the subject at the National Conference. It will be brought out by a paper by John R. Elder, of this city, who will have as his topic "How It Looks to a New Member." In the afternoon a reception of delegates will occur at the Reform School for Girls and Women's Prison, which institution can be reached by the East Washington-street cars. The evening at Plymouth Church will be devoted to "Penal and Retormatory Systems," the subject being introduced by a report of the committee which will submit "A Programme for a State Penal and Reformatory System." C. A. Hansen will be the organist of the evening, and Mrs. W. W. Scott will sing.

SAW-WORKS DAMAGED BY FIRE.

The E. C. Atkins Company Suffer a \$7,000 Loss, Fully Insured -Other Fires.

The E. C. Atkins saw-works, on the corner of South and Illinois streets, was discovered to be on fire vesterday morning, at 6:30 o'cock, and the flames raged so fiercely that a second alarm was at once turned in by Chief Webster. All the companies in the city except two were brought into action, and by dint of good management and hard work the flames were held in the one-story frame apartment in which the blaze originated. The fire developed a fierce heat, which made it impossible for the firemen to approach close enough to work against the burning timbers of the roof and walls to any sort of advantage. The damage done amounted to about \$7,000, of which \$1,500 was on the building and the balance mostly on the machinery. This was of costly pattern, and may be injured more than was at first thought. The stock in the hardening room adjacent was somewhat damaged by water and smoke. The loss was fully insured in Metzger's agency. The machinery was used in the manu-

facture of inserted teeth for saws, but the firm's facilities are such that the interference with its business will not be of long duration. No cause is known as to the origin of the fire. It seemed to develop between the time of the night watchman's relief from duty and the coming on of the day force. The police force was just shifting from night to day and the crowd got in the way of and delayed the firemen somewhat until the patrolmen arrived to clear During the progress of this fire an alarm came in from a Central-avenue box. A gas

jet had set fire to a curtain at No. 103, owned by W. A. Ketcham and occupied by J. A. Kurtz. The loss was \$100. A still alarm took the No. 1's yesterday afternoon to No. 171 North Tennessee street, occupied by R. R. Mills, where a fire had resulted from using benzine to clean a carpet. The damage was \$100.

THE MAY FESTIVAL.

Very Gratifying Result of the Sale of Season Tickets-The Orchestra and Chorus.

The sale of May festival seats during yesterday, the first sale day of the season, verged close upon \$3,000, or quite a thousand dollars beyond the first day's sale of any previous season. This gratifying increase is readily accounted for by the unusual excellence and diversity of the programme, together with its popular character. The fact that the orchestra is the best in the country, and that it is not made up for the occasion, but is a complete whole, with Theodore Thomas as its leader, also enhances the value of this festival. The chorus is now much larger than ever before, and it, too, like the orchestra, has become symmetrical, and, by constant practice, a perfectly developed organization. The chorus, by its steady and sure growth and already large experience, has passed beyond the amateur stage and makes these great music festivals the artistic successes they are. Too much praise cannot be claimed by Indianapolis for the possession of such a chorus. Larger ones have been gathered together on occasion, it is true, but no such membership as this one has been retained in any West-ern city. The possibilities of such festivals and such a chorus are interdependent for, in turn, without these festivals such a chorus could not be made use of.

The careful, patient, steady and pains-

king work decessary such an organization would have no object to support its endeavor, and thus instead of rapidly growing in perfection and numbers. as it now is, and continuing a progress that will surely make Indianapolis a musical center, it would disintegrate and its continued Lappy influence upon the musical culture of this community be lost.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

Local Forecasts For Indianavolis and Vicinity-For the twenty-four hours ending 8 P. M., May 19 1891.—Warmer; fair weather.

GENERAL INDICATIONS. WASHINGTON, May 18 .- Forecast till 8 P. M., Monday.

For Ohio, Indiana and Illinois-Generally fair: slightly warmer, except stationary temperature in norther Ohio; south winds.

Observations at Indianapolis. INDIANAPOLIS, May 18. Time. | Bar. | Ther. | R. H. | Wind. | Weather. | Pre. 7 A. M. 30.14 55 43 South Cloudless. 0.00 7 P. M. 29.98 67 30 East Cloudless. 0.00 Maximum temperature, 75; minimum temper-Following is a comparative statement of the emperature and precipitation on May 18.

-0.13

Normal.... Excess or deficiency since May 1... -61 -2.17 Excess or deficiency since Jan 1.. *193 -0.24

MONDAY, May 18. 7 P. M. PRESSURE-The high barometric area moved southeastward more rapidly and is central off the Carolina coast. The low area extends southward west of the Mississippi, with its center near Lake Winnipeg. TEMPERATURE-Forty degrees and less prevails over Lake Superior; 600 and above is reported from Montans, Manitoba, northern Minnesota, northern Wisconsin, south-ern Michigan, Lake Erie and Pennsylvania southward; 70° and above from Colorado. South Dakota, southern Minnesota, western Wisconsin and Iowa; also, along the gulf coast; 80° and above in western Texas.
PRECIPITATION—Numerous light rains
fell in Wyoming, Montana, Manitoba and Dakota; also, from southern Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana eastwar to the Atlantic.

General Weather Conditions.

Indianapolis Literary Club. At the regular meeting of the Indianapolis Literary Club, last evening, officers for the coming club year were elected, as follows: President-Rev. H. A. Cleveland, D. D. Secretary-Charles Evans, Treasurer-J. N. Hurty.

Joseph S. Jenckes, D. D.; A. J. Beveridge, W. A. Ketcham, Albert Baker, L. B. Swift. Arrangements and Exercises-Rev. M. L. Haines, D. D.; H. J. Milligan, John E. Cleland,

Highest of all in Leavening Power. - U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

ABSOLUTELY PURE

LISTING OF FRANCHISES.

While Not Tangible Property They Possess a Value That Must Be Assessed for Taxation.

The State Tax Commissioners having asked Attorney-general Smith whether franchises of railroad, street railway, gas and other companies might be taxed, that official replied, yesterday, that a franchise, although not tangible property, possesses value, and, in some instances, forms a most important part of the assets of a corporation. "The law very distinctly provides for and contemplates the assessment of such interests," he continued, "and it is the duty of the assessor to carefully estimate the importance and value of the right of such conpanies to dc business within the State, or certain parts thereof, in making up the return of their property. The tax law is explicit upon this and needs little interpretation. Section 12 of the law provides that all corporate property, including capital stock and franchises, except where some other provision is made by law, shall be assessed to the corporation as to a natural person, in the name of the corporation, etc. And again, in Section 25, the following language is employed: "Every franchise granted by any law of this State, owned or used by any person or corporation, and every franchise or privilege used or enjoyed by any person or corporation, shall be listed and assessed as personal property.' "This authority, so clearly granted, and duty so implicitly imposed, should be, if properly enforced, a source of much revenue to the State and municipalities. The right, secured under the laws of the

State, of railroad companies and of street-

tions, are, in many instances, very valuable, and should be rated at that figure

which the law contemplates and fairness

would justify."

railway companies, dependent upon condi-

Estimates on Paving Asker. For. The Board of Public Works held an informal meeting of three hours, last night, which, the members say, was devoted entirely to the discussion of street improvements. The board has a long list of paving petitions on file, and it is very delicate buse to select which of the improvements as ed for shall be made. The result of the long discussion was that the city engineer was ordered to make estimates on the cost of paving Coburn street from Virginia to Madison avenues with brick, South Merid-ian from McCarty to the Belt road with brick, North Meridian from Twelfth to Fourteenth with asphalt, North Pennsylvania from the present pavement to Fif-teenth street with asphalt, Clifford avenue from the L. E. & W. tracks to Rural with brick, East Washington from State to Rural with asphalt and Twelfth street, from Meridian to Penusylvania with asphalt. It is by no means certain that all these streets will be paved this summer, but they are among the possibilites. It is believed that the people of Clifford avenue could get around the arsenal obstacle by securing a guarantee to pay any contractor for the paving in front of the Arsenal if the government declines to do it. Unless something of the kind is done, bids will probably be so high, in order to make a sure thing of this for the contractors, that the board can not accept any of them.

Held in \$5,000. Estella Morris, the colored girl arrested on a charge of poisoning her family with intent to kill, was yesterday committed to jail in default of \$5,000 bail to await the action of the grand jury.

The Marion Club will hold a meeting in the federal court-room at 8 o'clock this

The Rev. Myron W. Reed will be the gnest of George H. Thomas Post, at its regular meeting, this evening. Arrangements have been made to mark the occasion with a welcome befitting the distinction and popularity of the visitor.

Panie in a Catholic Church. DEFIANCE, O., May 18 .- A panic was narrowly evaded at St. John's Catholic Church, in this city, yesterday. A class of thirtynine was receiving its first communion and in consequence the church was packed to the utmost capacity. Suddenly there was a flash of light, and it was discovered that the veil of Miss Clara Eminger was in flames. The girl screamed, and for a moment it looked as if the vast congregation would make a wild rush for the door, but the coolness and promptness of Father Jung and some of his parishoners averted what would have ended in a terrible dis aster if the break had once been made Willing hands quickly extinguished th

flames, but not before they had commi cated to the robes of her sister. It caught from the candle that was carried by the young lady. Although burned some about the face the exercises went on, and Miss Eminger was confirmed with the rest

of the class. Dr. Graves Arrested.

DENVER, Col., May 18.—Dr. Graves was arrested this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, and was taken to the county jail, where he will spend at least one night. To-morrow he will have a hearing, when the question as to whether he will be admitted to bail or not will be decided. It is said on good authority that Miss Sallie Hanley has also been indicted. It was thought yesterday that an indictment against Mrs. Graves had been found, and it is said that such was the case, but the grand jury, acting on the advice of District Attorney Stevens, reconsidered their action, not having evidence enough yet to warrant it. The theory is that Mrs. Graves wrote the label on the bottle sent to Mrs. Barnaby, while Miss Hanley carried it to Boston and mailed it there. Detective Hanscom, who has had charge of the case at Providence, went East last night to see are evidence.

Reports Acted on by the B'nai B'rith. St. Louis, May 18 .- The business before the B'nai B'rith convention to-day was receiving, discussing and acting on the reports of the various sub-committees appointed last evening to report on the sug-gestions contained in the president's ad-dress. The report providing that each district may have two representatives instead of one, as at present, in the executive committee, was defeated. The recommendation that the laws of the order be codified and printed was adopted. The committee on term of office reported that the term of all officers of the subordinate lodges shall be for one year instead of six months. This was tabled. At 1 o'clock P. M. the convention adjourned, and at 3 o'clock this afternoon the delegates were taken around the city in carriages.

Alleged Raliroud Disaster.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 18.-Mrs. A. A. Center, of Pottsdam, N. Y., who has been visiting at the home of W. W. Morgan, says that a bridge on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, at Albuquerque, fell last Friday, carrying with it a passenger train that had been two hours in advance of the train on which she was traveling. The latter train was flagged, and the passengers were obliged to cross the cut which the bridge spanned and meet a train on the other side. Mrs. Center says that it was reported that twelve or fourteen people were killed. No telegraphic report of such a wreck has been received.

Have Located the Train-Robbers SAC AND FOX AGENCY, I. T., May 18 .-Cassahoe, an Indian scout, one of the posse who have been chasing the Dalton gang that "held up" the Santa Fe express a RAILWAY TIME-CABLES.

Last- West- South-worth.

Prains run by Central Standard Time.
Leave for Pittsburg, Baltimore, d 4:45 a m.
ashington, Philadelphia and New d 3:00 p m.
ork. Arrive from the East, d 11:40 am., d 13:50 pm. and d 10:00 pm.

Leave for Columbus, 9:00 am.; arrive from Columbus, 3:45 pm.; leave for Richmond, 4:00 pm.; arrive from Richmond, 9:00 am. Leave for Chicago, d 11:05 am., d 11:30 pm.; arrive from Chicago, d 3:45 pm.; d 3:30 am.

Leave for Louisville, d 3:40 am., 8:00 am., d 3:55 pm. Arrive from Louisville, d 11:00 am., 6:00 pm., d 10:50 pm.

Leave for Columbus, 4:30 pm. Arrive from Columbus, d 10:50 pm. Columbus, 10:25 am. Leave for Vincennes and Cairo, 7:20 am., 4:00 pin.; arrive from Vincennes and Cairo, 7:20 am., 4:00 am., 5:00 pm.

d. dully; other trains except Sunday.

VANDALIA LINE -SHORTEST BOUTE TO ST. LOUIS AND THE WEST.

Trains arrive and leave Indianapolis as follows:
Leave for St. Louis, 7:30 am, 11:50 am, 1:00 p m, 11:00 pm. All trains connect at Terre Haute for ... & T.

11:100 | All trains connect at Terre Haute for ... & T.

Greenoatle and Terre Haute Accomidation, 4:00 pm.

Arrive from St. Louis, 3:45 am, 4:15 am, 2:50 pm, 5:26 pm, 7:45 pm. pm, 7:45 pm.
Terre Hante and Greencastic Accom'dation, 10:00 am
Sleeping and Parlor Cars are run on through trains.
For rates and information apply to ticket agents of
the company, or W. F. BBUNNER, District Passenger Agent.

THE VESTIBULED PULLMAN CAR LINE No. 34—Chicago Night Ex., Pullman Vestibuled coaches and sleepers, daily.

Arrive in Chicago 5:10 pm.

Arrive in Chicago 7:85 am.

ARRIVE AT INDIANAPOLIS.

No. 31—Vestibule, daily.

No. 39—Monon Acc. Schools.

m., daily. Ticket Offices-No. 26 South Illinois street and at



ULES VERNE

KNIGHT & JILLSON,

This famous and popular French writer will, in the

JOURNAL of SUNDAY, May 24,

Present some ingenious reminders of the terrible fate of Sir John Franklin, and of Lady Franklin's unwillingness to believe him dead. This story is entitled

And the SUNDAY JOURNAL of May 24 will be the

ONLY INDIANA PAPER In which it will be found.

and a bloody combat is looked for. Tussahoe left here with twenty new men last

evening. Horrible Fate of Three Trainmen. BIRMINGHAM, Als., May 18,-A tail-end ollision occurred on the Louisville & Nashville railroad this morning, at 4:35 o'clock, near Phelan's Station, fifty-two miles orth of here, between two freight trains.

Engineer D. Edmunds and fireman Lester Brown were scalded to death and brake-man J. M. Costello killed and his body ourned. The cars were loaded with oil and merchandise and were burned. Gen. Butler's Client in Court Again. BOSTON, May 18 .- General B. F. Butler's now famous client; Mrs. Clarietta E. John-son, was again before Judge Nelson in the Inited States District Court this morning. she was recently released from the reformatory on a writ of personal replevin and subsequently taken in custody again. She was to-day remanded to the institution from which she was released to serve out

Emma Juch Opera Company Goes to Pieces. St. Louis, May 18 .- The Emma Juch Opers Company has gone to pieces. Notwith-standing the eplendid season here, the bur-densome debts which Manager Locke had contracted while managing other operatio companies were too much for him. The members of the company will have to pay their fares to their homes.

her sentence. No counsel appeared for her

Every ingredient employed in producing lood's Sarsaparilla is strictly pure, and is the best of its kind it is possible to buy. In the course of preparing Hood's Sarsaparilla everything is carefully watched with a view to attaining the best result.

IF YOU KNEW

How easy it was to rid yourself of face pimples and blotches, you would take a few bottles of S. S. S. and remove them.

HER FACE HER FORTUNE.

"I was annoyed for a year with pimples and blothes on the face. I consulted prominent physicians and used different kinds of advertised medicines without any benefit. Finally I tried Swift's Specific, and the smoothness of my skin was completely restored by the use of a few bottles.

"CHARLOTTE RANDOW,